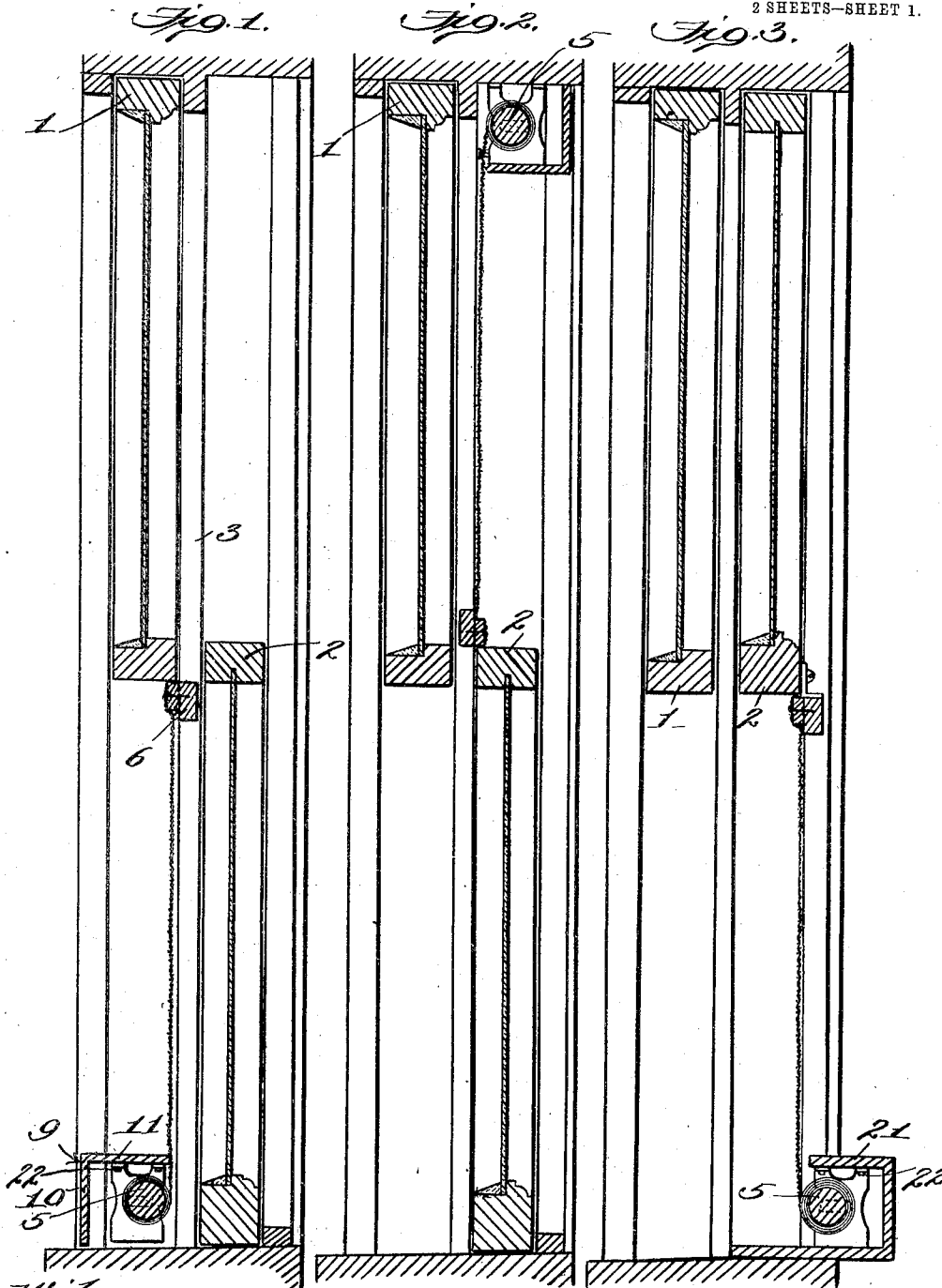


C. K. JENKINS.  
 ROLLER WINDOW SCREEN.  
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 5, 1910.

1,016,413.

Patented Feb. 6, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:  
*Chas. Heiler*  
*J. B. Koster*

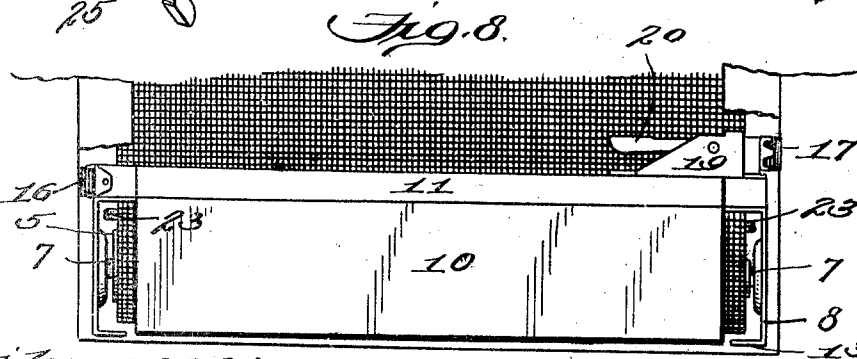
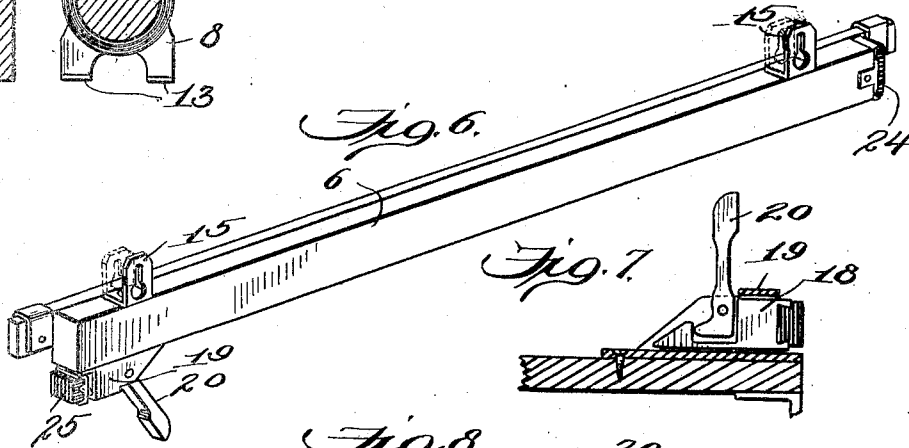
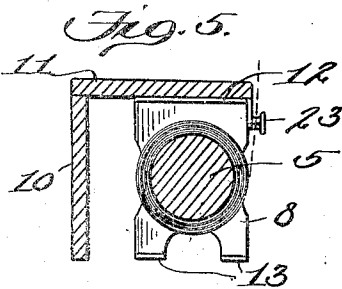
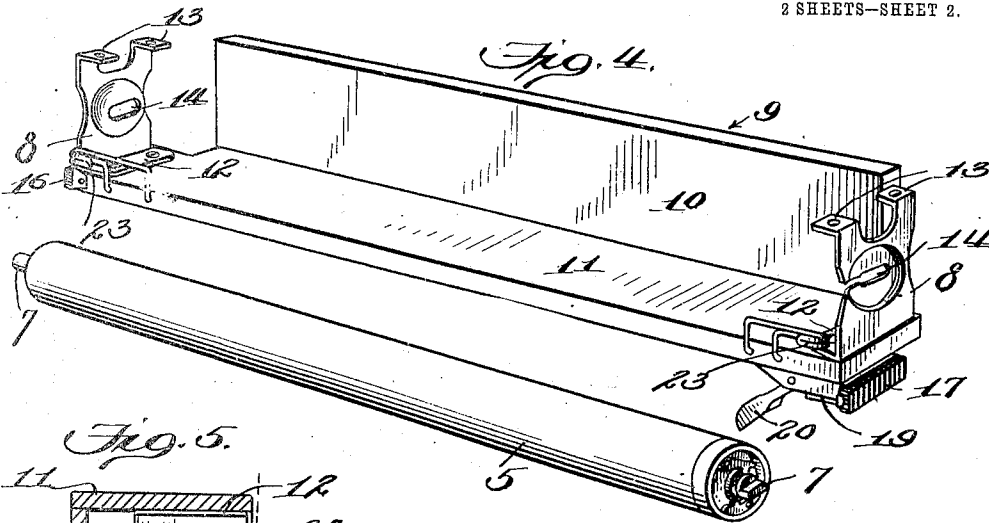
Inventor  
*Charles Jenkins*  
 By *James L. Morris, Jr.*

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:

*W. B. Keeler*  
*W. B. Keeler*

Inventor

By *Charles H. Jenkins*  
*James L. Morris, Jr.*  
*Attorney*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES KEMPTHORNE JENKINS, OF SOUTH BUTTE, MONTANA.

## ROLLER WINDOW-SCREEN.

1,016,413.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1912.

Application filed July 5, 1910. Serial No. 570,286.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES K. JENKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Butte, in the county of Silverbow and State of Montana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Roller Window-Screens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in roller window screen constructions of a type wherein the roller is stationarily positioned at one end of the window frame and is attached to one end of the screen, the other end of the screen being secured to a bar which is hung from or otherwise connected to one of the sashes, so that the winding or unwinding of the screen is consequent to a movement of the sash with which the said bar is associated.

According to the present invention the roller is partially inclosed in a casing and is of the ordinary spring wound type, its end trunnions being fitted in brackets which are of special construction for purposes which will hereinafter appear. The casing is also of special construction in order that it may be efficiently assembled in different positions, the brackets referred to being utilized in such assemblage.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein—

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are sectional views showing the screen in use and showing also three different operative positions of the roller and its casing; Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the casing aforesaid, the roller appearing in dissociated relation; Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view of the roller casing; Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the bar to which one end of the screen is attached; Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of a friction shoe to be specifically described; and Fig. 8 is a detail front elevation of the roller casing in its assembled relation.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Since the positions of the roller are with relation to the window sashes, these will be specifically identified, the upper sash being indicated at 1 and the lower sash at 2. As shown, the sashes are separated by longitudinal and cross beads 3, but the improvement is applicable to any other type of sliding sash window construction.

The screen *per se* consists, as usual, of a sheet of flexible open-mesh material of any desired character, *e. g.* wire fabric or fancy net panels, and its ends are permanently secured to a transverse spring wound roller, as 5, of ordinary construction, and to a transverse bar, as 6, which is associated with one of the sashes. The trunnions 7 of the roller 5 are fitted in brackets 8 and these are in turn secured to a casing 9. The latter, as shown in Fig. 1, is of L shape in cross section, comprising a vertical wall 10 and a horizontal wall 11 to which, at the ends thereof, the brackets 8 are secured. Said brackets, as shown in Fig. 4, are each provided at one end with a flange, as 12, for attachment to the wall 11, and at the other end with inwardly projecting apertured lugs, as 13. The brackets are also provided with horizontal slots 14 which receive the trunnions 7, one of the slots having an open end to provide for the ready removal and replacement of the roller in the usual manner.

Fig. 1 shows the screen mounted on the outside, adjacent the lower sash, in which case the bar 6 is secured to the lower rail of the sash 1, being for this purpose provided with hanger brackets 15 which have key-hole slots through which studs or pins provided on said lower rail may project, as hangers for the bar 6. In the outside use of the screen the casing 9 should be positioned slightly above the sill, as shown, in order that a clearance may be afforded through which rain water may flow. In order to hold the casing 9 in this position, friction shoes are preferably employed, these being provided at the ends of the casing, as shown in Fig. 4, and being preferably of rubber. One shoe, as 16, is stationary and the other, as 17, is movable. The construction of the movable shoe is shown in Fig. 7, wherein said shoe appears as carried by a block 18, which slides axially through a barrel, as 19. The barrel 19 is attached to the wall 11 and carries a cam lever, as 20, which is associated with the block 18 to produce the movement thereof.

Fig. 2 shows the screen mounted on the inside adjacent the upper sash, in which case the casing is inverted as shown and is fastened by the shoes 16 and 17 described. It will be observed that the wall 11 is recessed at its forward corners and that the wall 10

is coextensive with that portion of the wall 11 which extends between the corner recesses. The walls 10 and 11 are thus formed in order that the projecting end portions 5 of the wall 11 may fit into the grooves defined by the beads 3 and the inner molding strips, the latter fitting into the corner recesses aforesaid. In like manner when the casing is fitted as in Fig. 1 the corner recesses accommodate the outer facing strips 10 as is obvious.

Fig. 3 shows the screen mounted on the inside at the lower portion of the window. In this case the wall 11 is of greater width 15 than in the preceding examples and extends to the beads 3, holding the casing in proper relation. The casing is also provided with a top wall 21 from which depend dowel pins 22 that project through the apertured lugs 20 13. The brackets 15 are, in this instance, hung from the lower rail of the lower sash, the latter of course being held in its uppermost position.

To promote the efficient action of the 25 screen, guides, as 23, are provided at the ends of the wall 11, as shown in Fig. 4. The guides 23 are preferably constructed of wire and have inturned end portions to engage over the edges of the fabric com- 30 posing the screen. Said fabric as it is led from the roller, is passed through the guides and the latter maintains the proper relation thereof, causing the fabric to travel evenly and without crowding to one side or the 35 other, or without becoming wrinkled as it is wound upon the roller. The guides also cause the roller to move forwardly as the diameter of the fabric roll diminishes, consequent to the unwinding thereof, the slots 14 40 providing for such forward movement, as is obvious. It follows that the bending movements of the fabric are easy and gradual and consequently the action of the device is rendered highly efficient and the 45 life of the fabric prolonged.

In many instances it may be desired to have the operation of the screen independent of the raising and lowering of a sash. For this purpose the bar 6 may be provided with 50 friction shoes 24 and 25 which are similar in construction to the shoes 16 and 17 respectively. It will be apparent that by the use of the shoes 24 and 25, the bar 6 may be positioned as desired, at a greater or less height 55 along the window frame and that the area of screening surface is thus constant and with-

out regard to the position of either of the sashes.

As shown in Fig. 6, the shoe 25 is positioned on the under side of the bar 6 and 60 is accessible from the inside when the screen is disposed as in Fig. 1. But when the screen is disposed as in Fig. 2, it is necessary to change the position of the shoe, the latter being then secured upon the forward 65 side of the bar 6, as is obvious. If when the screen is disposed, as in Fig. 2, the bar 6 is to be associated with the upper rail of the lower sash, the brackets 15 are turned on their fastening screws from the position 70 shown in full lines in Fig. 6, which is the position of said brackets when the screen is disposed as in Fig. 1, to the position shown in dotted lines, and are secured by screws to the upper rail of the sash 2. When the 75 screen is disposed as in Fig. 3, the fastening shoe 17 is generally not employed but if it is desired, for any reason, to use said shoe, the same is positioned upon the then upper face of the wall 11 and in advance of the 80 roller.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the screen is applicable for use in any desired position, the necessary 85 changes being of inconsequential character and being easily and quickly made; and the action of the arrangement is of the most efficient character.

Having fully described my invention, I 90 claim:

In a roller window screen an L shaped casing including a vertical and a horizontal wall, a roller and a section of screen fabric connected thereto, brackets secured at the 95 ends of the horizontal wall and in which the trunnions of the roller are journaled, the brackets being arranged adjacent the vertical wall and having inturned apertured lugs at their free ends, friction shoes carried by the casing at the ends thereof for 100 engagement with the adjacent faces of the window frame and a transverse bar secured to the free edge portion of the screen fabric, the bar having brackets whereby it may be 105 attached to a sash rail.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES KEMPTHORNE JENKINS.

Witnesses:

JACOB ZUNDEL,  
CHAS. A. WALLACE.